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THE COST OF CHEAPNESS IS THE CHASTITY OF GIRLS

Bargain Hunters Run the Danger of Co-operating With the Sin Which Cries to Heaven for Vengeance.

(Catholic Fortnightly Review.)

Under this title Mr. W. S. Lilly lays bare to the readers of the English Fortnightly Review the system by which the department stores and other establishments of that class are able to offer their customers such wonderful "bargains." On a certain afternoon he had found some ladies rejoicing in the discovery of shirt waists at half-a-crown—62 cents—apiece. Later on in the evening he saved a poor girl from being run over by a cab; her tottering steps at first led him to think her intoxicated, but on inquiry he found she was faint from hunger, and that she was earning her living by making these very same shirt waists at a dollar a dozen.

The incident set Mr. Lilly thinking. He did not credit the girl's story till he had verified the statement for himself. At the same time he had learned of other facts about the wages paid to sewing girls in London. "They get 87 cents a dozen for making children's pinafores, finding their own cotton; 32 cents a dozen for embroidered chemises which are sold for 32 cents apiece; 67 cents a dozen for workmen's shirts; 29 cents for making a lined skirt with striped flounce and stitching—a good seamstress would work very hard to turn out eight of these a week, thereby bringing her weekly earnings up to \$2.32; 2 cents a pair for making golf knickers, complete." "Is it any wonder," asks Mr. Lilly, "human nature being what it is, that many girls find this life of such hard toil and scanty remuneration intolerable, especially when we remember that the employment is precarious?"

The wonder to me is not that many of our poor seamstresses yield to temptation, but that so many resist it."

He goes on to point out that fashionable shops keep down their running expenses by a practice which saps the very foundations of society—the employment of good-looking salesgirls at a wage so small that it does not even enable them to dress in the stylish fashion which the patrons of such shops require in those who serve them.

Mr. Lilly quotes the Parisian modiste in a French play, telling the shop girl, "You must dress better. Our customers expect it." The girl answers, "How can I do it with my wages?" The modiste retorts: "Of course you cannot do it with your wages; but I know plenty of others who do it; how do they manage it?" "Madame, you know very well how they manage it," is the girl's quiet reply.

Mr. Lilly's comment is: "One time, then, of the cost of cheapness is the chastity of young girls."

And proceeding with his indictment of this cruel system, he says: "Another is the unspeakable degradation of family life." He gives some details which were brought out in the police court, and sums them up in these words: "Father, mother and daughter live together in one small room, and toiling there incessantly to earn a shilling a day between them, whereat to eat, drink and be clothed! Thousands upon thousands of such homes exist among us. They are a notable item in the cost of cheapness."

Many good people dismiss considerations like these by saying that intense misery is inevitable in such a human hive as London. Then let us look at New York, which is not so big. Of its population there are today more than twenty thousand—an exact calculation puts the number at 20,302—who cannot earn enough to provide themselves with food as good as that supplied to the inmates of the York workhouse, and who have never a penny to spend on anything beyond the bare necessities of life. In order to treat themselves to a pipe of tobacco or a newspaper or buy a toy for their children, they have to make some reduction in their absolutely necessary living expenses, they have to go with less than they need to eat or wear. If they drink, and drink to excess, as many of them do, the drink must take the place of food; they cannot pay for both. Even if sober, they cannot have homes. They must live in slum tenements and bring their children up amid dirt and disease, drunkenness and crime. "I know of nothing sadder," says Mr. Lilly, "than to go into the poor quarters of one of our large cities and to gaze on the multitudes of stunted, sickly, suffering boys and girls who come there, with their narrow chests, their rickety limbs, their faulty teeth. The causes are clear enough; such as the overcrowding of human life in the slums where they dwell, their unwholesome and insufficient food, the ill-health of their mothers toiling incessantly for a precarious pittance under the sweating system, or in conditions hardly less crushing, until the very birth of their offspring." He notes the terribly significant fact for England, recorded in Mr. Seebohm Rountree's book on "Poverty," that "sixty per cent of our adult male population now fail to reach the already low standard of the recruiting sergeant."

After touching on the other injustice done to working people—which Sidney Webb in his "Industrial Democracy" states thus tersely: "In the majority of industries it costs less, whether in the form of an annual premium, or in that of an occasional lump sum out of profits, to compensate for accidents to prevent them"—Mr. Lilly goes on to the root of the evil, and shows that a political economy, whose principles are really atheistic, has taken the place of Christianity, in determining the relations between capital and labor. Adam Smith declared that the ideal system was that by which "every man, so long as he does not violate the laws of justice, is left perfectly free to pursue his own interest in his own way, and to bring both his industry and his capital into competition with those of any other man or order of men." But when the Scottish economist wrote "laws of justice" he meant merely the criminal law, which is a very different thing; a man may commit heinous injustice without ever putting himself in danger of fine or imprisonment. And he did not take into account that the unskilled laborer, with no capital but his physical strength, may often have to choose between starvation wages and the poor house, under a pretended

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THE UBIQUITOUS IRISHMAN IN SWEDEN

"Baron Kennedy" Is Evidently a Cutting Transplanted From the Emerald Isle. (Chicago Chronicle.)

Many people must have noticed the reports of the late debate in the legislative assembly of Sweden over the recent movement by Norway to dissolve the union of the two kingdoms established by Bernadotte, before then one of Napoleon's marshals, ninety years ago, but probably not every one observed that the most epigrammatic and one of the most fiery of the several warlike utterances came from one Baron Kennedy.

Without having any positive knowledge on the subject, it is quite safe to assume that Kennedy is not one of the proper names that had their evolution in the Swedish tongue. It seems more than probable that this branch of Swedish nobility may be traced back to some cutting transplanted from some part of the Emerald Isle.

When this dawns on one it is likely to stir an admiring reflection on the extraordinary ubiquity of the Irishman in the politics of the world and the quite as extraordinary uniformity with which he may declare, with the character of a once famous old English drama, "My voice is still for war." Equally true is it that he has fitted the act to the word. Nobody in history has been a better fighter.

Irishmen in the World's History.

It is natural enough, perhaps, that he has been conspicuous in our history—our fighting history especially—from Sullivan of revolutionary fame to Sheridan who but yesterday rode headlong from "Winchester twenty miles away" into defeat and transformed it into sweeping victory, though he was himself the only reinforcement he brought to the field. But it is a curious fact that there is probably no country in Europe and not many in Asia or America in whose political and military history for some centuries past the Irishman has not been more or less conspicuous and always honorably. Not to make any research in the matter and speaking offhand from memory, one recalls distinguishing offshoots of the race cropping up in all parts of civilization from eastern Europe to far southwestern Chili.

Count Taaffe figured in Austrian history, McMahon and countless others have shone in French history from Fontenoy and earlier to Sedan. O'Donnell was the foremost figure in Spanish history and then almost at the antipodes O'Higgins and O'Donoghue made a large part of the military glory of warlike little Chili. These are but a few who attest the wide range of the Irishman's wandering and his turn for arms. Russian annals are not without him nor Turkish and probably not Italian nor German, though of the latter instant memory is not sure. Pretty generally the Irishman has been prone to throw his sword into the scale for human right rather than for dynasty claims. All this argues his restless, eager, valorous, enthusiastic blood, but not that only. This cropping up in all parts of the world is witness chiefly to how many superb fighting men England has lost from her own bed role solely through her own mismanagement of a remarkable race. Kennedy in Sweden seems only an outcropping of the old traits in a new place.

WHAT UNSETTLES IRISH YOUTH.

Archbishop Glennon, who is deeply interested in settling immigrants on farms in Missouri, has given an interview to a Dublin newspaper in which his grace advises the young men and women of Ireland to stay at home and to join with others in the development of their native country.

Boasting letters and poetic lies, too often written in barrooms of New York and Chicago, have always had much to do with unsettling the young people in Ireland. Only one other influence is more harmful, and that comes from the vulgar gawks, who, clad in showy patterns and wearing cheap jewelry, return after four or five years to miss mass and to scandalize their native parishes.—Western Watchman.

HISTORIC ROME GIVEN OVER TO SHOPKEEPERS

Little Left of the Eternal City For the Tourist But the Pope and the Vatican.

Father Phelan is in the Eternal City. Under date of Aug. 20 he gives his observations to the Western Watchman:

I am in Rome; and I may say, as the hero of the Aeneid: Post varios casus et tot discrimina rerum. I am a little tired of travel. Five weeks of journeying on diligences and railroad trains is calculated to bring on a spell of homesickness. The cure of one's immortal soul would seem to yield absolutely to the ever-present and supreme care of luggage. It was torturing in Germany and in Austria; it has been excruciating here in Italy. At the present time the Italian government is elaborating a plan to take over all the railroads of the country. The measure is passed "in principle," as they say over here; that is, the government has decided that the railroads shall become national property. But how pay for them? How raise the money? These questions keep parliament in session in the dog days; and the marvel of the long session is that no one, so far, has proposed to take them as the property of the Church was taken in 1870. But the bonds of the Italian railroads are held in England, and that makes all the difference in the world. Red Republican Italy is reduced to the extremity of playing as she goes. It is a novel experience, but valuable withal.

The failure of the government to seize the railroads has made every railroad official in Italy a bird of prey, intent solely on feathering his nest. The means resorted to to extort money from passengers are almost incredible. On the train that brought me to Rome eighteen tourists had their circular books taken from them on one trumped up claim or another, and it required the prompt and energetic interference of our ambassador, Mr. Henry White, to force these dishonest officials to surrender them. A few francs placed in the itching palm of the conductor of the train would have prevented all the trouble; but Americans are still committed to the policy of "millions for defense, but not one dollar for tribute." This discomfort will disappear in a short time. Still, I would advise a slight modification of the time-honored principle.

Rome is undergoing a gradual transformation. I fear it will be soon "Rome no more." For the tourist there is little left but the Pope and the Vatican. All else has been given up to the small shopkeeper, who is the most remorseless of iconoclasts. Public buildings are encroached on by historic spots; and where in years gone by the classic traveler would stop to decipher a Latin inscription, his eyes are greeted with signs in English: Tea rooms at such a place; English goods at such another place; American drinks here, and American wares there. The old city of Romulus and Remus resembles a fair; and every citizen in it is on the qui vive for the stranger's lira. The children in the schools are being taught the modern languages with a view to manage the tourists of the future. I was astounded at the correctness with which these children spoke English. At the hotel where I stop two hundred and fifteen tourists from Germany arrived in one evening. They formed a jolly party and saw the sights together. The small boy was equal to the occasion, and I was surprised to hear those same little fellows speaking even better German than had English. I found that these two languages are down in the compulsory courses of all elementary schools. Italy has made up her mind to go into the hotel and restaurant business; and the sooner she goes out of all others, including

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PROVINCE RENT BY EARTHQUAKE.

Scores of Italian Villages Wrecked and Thousands Made Homeless and Destitute.

A violent earthquake convulsed the entire province of Calabria, Italy, on the early morning of last Friday, destroying eighteen whole villages and killing over 1,000 persons. Hundreds were injured.

Scores of villages that escaped destruction are filled with collapsed and partly wrecked houses.

Although the earthquake was felt all over Calabria, and to a certain extent in Sicily, the worst news comes from Pizzo and Monteleone.

At Pizzo and Monteleone there were scenes of terror. Men, women and children, roused from their sleep by the shock, rushed half clothed into the streets, in frantic efforts to escape from the falling houses. The convulsion of the earth was accompanied by the noise of crushing of timbers and grinding, crunching of masonry, as the houses fell into masses of debris.

Many of the people, unable to escape quickly enough in the darkness, were caught in the wreckage of their own homes and buried beneath the ruins, some of them killed outright, others maimed and dying.

Most of the damage in Pizzo and Monteleone was caused in the residence quarters, the business parts of the towns escaping. The crowds of panic-stricken inhabitants sought refuge in the streets, fearing to enter even the buildings left standing.

As daylight came without a repetition of the earthquake, the crowds gradually melted away until by 8 o'clock the streets had almost assumed their normal appearance, except in the ruined villages where the inhabitants had no homes to go to.

The general confusion was added to by dreadful cries from the jails, where the prisoners were beside themselves with fright and in some cases maimed, but fortunately all the prisoners were kept within bounds.

Troops, engineers and doctors have been hurried to the scenes of disaster to assist in the work of rescue and salvage.

The latest news regarding the earthquake in Calabria shows it to have been more disastrous than was at first supposed. It appears to have extended throughout all the three Italian provinces which are now called by that name. Hardly a town or village but suffered to some extent. A shock of equal violence if experienced by a great city probably would cause a vast destruction of life and property. Calabria is mainly an agricultural region, but the loss of life seems, nevertheless, to have run far up into the hundreds, and that of property to have been on a proportionate scale.

Calabria has long been a region of frequent and destructive earthquakes. In one year, 1783, there were 949 distinct shocks. They continued to take place throughout the last century as during preceding ones, shocks in 1835, in 1856, in 1870, and in 1881 devastating large sections and causing thousands of deaths. It might be thought that a country in which life and property were held upon so insecure a tenure would come to be regarded as unfit for human habitation and would, therefore, be depopulated. Probably, however, there cannot be pointed out a single extensive region on earth which, after once being well populated, has lost its inhabitants because it was subject to great natural calamities. There are regions where terrible floods and storms are of frequent occurrence, but they are not less thickly settled on that account. Vesuvius has repeatedly belched forth oceans of liquid fire and mountains of rock and ashes, and laid waste all the surrounding country, yet there never has been a time when villages did not nestle at its foot and when the shepherd did not tend his flocks and the husbandman train his vines almost up to its crater. Men will live anywhere they can get a subsistence, hoping that the natural calamities of the past will not be repeated, and, if they are, that they, at least, will not be among the sufferers. As long as human nature remains what it is, and southern Italy continues to be one of the most fertile spots in Europe, Calabria will not want inhabitants.

GREEK CHURCH AND ITS RELATIONS TO ROME

II—Concerning Results Which Followed the Photian Schism—Unable to Convoke a General Council.

(Written for The Intermountain Catholic.)

God is immutable; so are the eternal laws of justice which emanate from Him. So, too, must be the spiritual laws inspired by Him and which regulate man's relations to Him.

Religion, which is the link that unites the creature with his Creator, becomes the exponent of these laws. It, too, must be unchangeable. To be unchangeable it requires a supreme infallible court having the sanction of God to interpret His law. This gives certainty, and settles all disputes.

Up to the time of Photius, with few exceptions, such as Nestorius, the Arians, the Monothelites, and Iconoclasts, all controversies between the Latin and Greek churches were settled in General Councils held under the sanction and by the authority of the Roman Pontiff. There is no instance of a General Council held in Constantinople, Nice or any part of the East without first consulting the Supreme Pontiff, asking him to preside personally, or through his legates, and finally the approval of the Pope was always considered an essential part for all legislation regarding faith and morals. This, for example, was verified at the Council of Ephesus (431), where St. Cyril, as representative of the Pope, presided. St. Cyril had previously combated the Nestorian heresy, and brought it to the notice of the Apostolic See, following, as he said, "an ancient ecclesiastical custom." Even Photius, who usurped the See of Constantinople, whilst its real patriarch (Ignatius) was an exile in the island of Mytilene, wrote to Pope Nicholas, asking that he confirm his appointment as patriarch of Constantinople.

All the historical facts of the early Christian church confirm the evidence that the Eastern and the Western churches were united in the faith and that the final court which absolutely settled all disputes regarding faith and morals was left to the authoritative decision of the Supreme Pontiff, who confirmed or rejected all decisions and canonical rulings passed in councils, whether general, national or provincial. Hence, since the final separation which followed the Photian schism, which developed into heresy by the denial of the Primacy of the successor of Peter, the Greek church has been unable to convoke a General Council, because they have no one whom they deem the proper person to preside.

What have been the results? The unity of faith, to which they adhered for nine centuries, has been broken; the ancient faith has been changed; there has been a lack of decision in authoritatively defining what is of faith; and, lastly, as in all cases of error, there have been changes which point out clearly the inconsistencies of unauthorized human teaching in spirituals. This has been demonstrated in regard to the teaching of the Greek church on that most important of religious topics, namely, baptism. Their erroneous and changeable views are not confined to this sacrament.

The same inconsistency which shows a lack of divine authority regarding baptism is to be found in the teaching of the Russian "Orthodox" church regarding the dissolubility of marriage. The original teaching of the "Orthodox" as well as the Schismatic Greek church, from which it claims its continuity of Sacred Orders, was that a consummated marriage could not be dissolved except in case of adultery. The old canon is now changed, and instead of one there are nearly two hundred cases in which the matrimonial tie may be dissolved. This notable change in a church claiming divine authority in proclaiming the true faith cannot fail to arrest the attention of serious minds who make religion one of their principal studies. As an example of the inconsistency of the Russian church regarding the sacredness of the matrimonial bond, the divorce secured by the Grand Duke Constantine from his faithful spouse, Anna Feodorovna, is a good illustration. The Grand Duke, who was a brother of Alexander I., had transferred his love and affection from Anna to the Countess Grudinska. Anna Feodorovna was above suspicion in her fidelity. To help his brother, Alexander I. appealed to the Holy Synod, his abject creature, to find some cause for the dissolution of the Grand Duke's marriage. The favorable decision he made known to all his subjects in a letter dated March 20, 1820. In this he stated that the Holy Synod, "relying on the precise text of the thirty-fifth canon of St. Basil the Great, declared that the marriage of the Grand Duke and Countess Grudinska, which was dissolved, and that he was free to contract a new marriage."

The canon of St. Basil on which the Holy Synod relied, when it became the subservient tool of the czar and his brother, is:

"If a man has been abandoned by his wife, the reason of the abandonment must be investigated, and if there seems to have been no just reason, the husband will deserve indulgence, while the wife will merit punishment; the indulgence toward the husband consisting in his not being segregated from the communion of the church."

This accurate translation of the Greek text of the Archbishop of Caesarea's teaching on the marriage question shows clearly how the Greek and Latin churches in no wise differed in the fourth century on the indissolubility of the marriage tie; also how the czar, with his servile creature, the Holy Synod, changed and distorted the real meaning of the words of one of the greatest luminaries of the Eastern church—the great St. Basil. Under the circumstances, according to the original teaching of the "Orthodox" and Schismatic Greek churches, there was no cause for divorce, because Anna was admitted to be faithful. Secondly, she did not come under the censure of St. Basil, because she had not abandoned her husband. Lastly, even if abandonment took place, the Canon of St. Basil does not sanction divorce, but simply censures the spouse who separated "from bed and board."

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NEWS OF THE WORLD.

DOMESTIC.

President Roosevelt has fared to peace envoys after entertaining them at Oyster Bay; M. de Witte dined rumors of private agreement with Japanese for payment of indemnity.

Hard powder mills at Fairchance, Pa., destroyed in explosion; thirty-two dead or missing; thousands imperiled by series of blasts, which shook country for thirty miles around.

Chairman Shonts of Panama commission said haste in awarding contract for digging was due to fact laborers were starving.

Shipwrecked and navigator badly hurt at Paterson, N. J.

Strange hoodoo of death led to thirteen tragedies in one family in Fulton county, Indiana.

New York telephone girl who married millionaire inherited fortune estimated at millions.

Attorneys for packers at Chicago found alleged defect in special grand jury records; may ask that indictments be quashed.

Santa Fe elevator burned at Chicago and \$500,000 worth of grain destroyed.

"Mike" Smith, Chief Collins' protégé, declared war on beggars of Chicago; planned to drive them from city.

While Mrs. A. Black of Whiting, near Chicago, was entertaining a luncheon party the body of her husband was carried into the room.

Justice who gave woman time to move from a New York flat was sued for rent due by her landlord.

Battling Nelson knocked out Britt in eighteenth round.

Attempt to make municipal ownership issue in New York majority campaign likely to have little effect; public control of ear lines of metropolis impossible owing to non-assailable franchises.

Criminal prosecution of army contractor and inspector ordered by war department for alleged graft in furnishing supplies.

Some events which seem to prove that at heart Japan is hostile to Americans recounted by Richard Weightman; hard tasks before Secretary Root.

Treasurer of New York Life Insurance company admitted to legislative inquirers that securities worth more than \$6,000,000, assets of concern, were hidden from public and made over to trust company by office boys.

Charging his indictment was conspiracy, Charles F. Pfister of Milwaukee sued district attorney and others for \$50,000.

Armed posse of farmers near Logansport, Ind., seeking negro who attacked child.

President Roosevelt removed Public Printer Palmer for violating instructions.

Representative of Swift & Co. held on charge of selling adulterated meat to navy.

Mayor Jones of Covington, Ind., shot and killed would-be assassin in law office.

President Lynch of International Typographical union ordered national printers' strike.

Mayor McClellan apparently will have things all his own way at approaching election; anti-Tammany forces have not a single candidate to oppose him.

Negro buried at stake for assaulting white woman near Italy, Tex.

Los Angeles electors endorsed scheme to turn course of Sierra Nevada river, bringing it 240 miles into city.

Treasurer of Mutual Life Insurance company told legislative committee that subcommittee of finance committee made fortune by using inside information.

Fifty-five branches of National Association of Postoffice Clerks bolted convention at Cedar Rapids, Ia.; split due to charge that smaller cities in association were not getting square deal.

Women, said to have posed as nuns at Chicago, arrested on charges of swindling.

Condemned building at New York collapsed, killing a girl and man and injuring twenty other persons.

Presid. Roosevelt continued war on official graft by removing Daniel E. Salmon, chief of bureau of animal industry; Alfonso D. Melvin of Illinois will be promoted to all vacancies.

Officials of big life insurance companies testified before New York legislative committee; so-called mutualization is myth; presidents paid salaries of \$100,000 and minor officers from \$75,000 down.

Pres. humorists entertained by John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland.

Fifty thousand veterans marched in annual G. A. R. parade at Denver.

Girl tourist met death by falling into geyser in Yellowstone park.

Aged couple thrown from Ferris wheel at St. Paul, Minn., and killed.

Factions of St. Martin's Episcopal church, Austin, Tex., aired their difference in Warren avenue police court.

Deaf mutes, disturbed by music in a New York flat, failed to make magistrate understand sign language.

Three hundred mail wagon drivers quit vehicles at New York and went on strike.

Rich passengers coming from Europe on liner Kron Prinz Wilhelm played game of poker in which \$100,000 changed hands.

Fred Walker, Pontiac, Mich., arrested and imprisoned in Panama; went mad in dungeons; released by order of United States government.

More than score of lives lost and other shipwrecks added to record of storm's fury on great lakes.

After pursuing Mildred Harrison, daughter of sugar king, around world three times and twice being jilted by her, Count Karl Holstein of Germany again engaged to heiress.

Jacob Cohen, junk dealer, Jacksonville, Fla., released from jail by payment of \$55,000.

FOREIGN.

More than 1,000 killed in Calabria (Italy) earthquake; thousands homeless; people panic-stricken and living in the fields.

Riform movement in Russia throttled by peace treaty; bureaucracy nearly overthrown by war, again triumphant.

Tatars massacred 1,500 Armenians at Baku; Russian troops surrounded after day's fighting in which they kill or wound a thousand; oil industry vexed out.

Caucasia faces renewal of reign of terror; loss to oil industry already amounts to \$80,000,000.

America confronted by serious tariff war with Germany unless congress enacts reciprocity law.

Japanese cabinet ministers explained treaty to party leaders; Japan may fortify La Perouse strait; Corea practically a vassal state.

President Palma of Cuba renominated by moderate party.

Attack by Goldwin Smith on Laurier in newspaper shows split in Canada's liberal party.

Daughter of Queen Alexandra in cat raising business for pleasure and profit.

Japan's growing naval power in far east menaces American interests; curb placed on island empire by loss of indemnity benefits this country as does also the check upon oriental nation by Russians.

Americans; crowds destroy Christian churches, police stations and home of cabinet minister; people demand rejection of peace treaty.

Order restored in Tokyo by energetic measures; treaty of peace published; regret for attack on Harrison party expressed.

German district put in state of siege to prevent spread of cholera.

China will demand large indemnity from Russia and Japan for damages sustained during war.

China pays J. Pierpont Morgan \$2,000,000 as first installment for American railroad concession.

Berlin police admitted inability to keep cholera from city and urged citizens to adopt sanitary measures.

River Oder tainted with cholera germs and spread of malady in Germany feared by authorities.